

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

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№ 1

СРЕДНЕ



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ВЫПУСК 17-го 1880

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В САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГЕ
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Although the above results indicate that the model is able to capture the main features of the data, it is not clear whether the model is able to capture the underlying structure of the data. To investigate this, we performed a principal component analysis (PCA) on the data. The results of the PCA are shown in Table 2. The first two principal components explain 85% of the variance in the data. The first principal component is associated with the variables α and β , and the second principal component is associated with the variables γ and δ . This suggests that the data is structured in a way that is consistent with the model.

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There is a growing body of research on the effects of the environment on human health. This research has shown that exposure to environmental pollutants can lead to a variety of health problems, including respiratory disease, cancer, and reproductive problems. The research also suggests that exposure to environmental pollutants can lead to changes in the immune system, which can increase the risk of infection and disease. This research has important implications for public health and environmental policy. It suggests that we need to take steps to reduce exposure to environmental pollutants in order to protect human health. This can be done through a variety of measures, including regulating the use of pollutants, improving air and water quality, and promoting the use of safer products and practices. It is important that we take action now to protect human health from the effects of environmental pollutants.

Abstract—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week training program on the heart rate (HR) and heart rate reserve (HRR) of sedentary middle-aged men. The subjects were randomly assigned to a control group (CON) and an exercise group (EX). The EX group performed a 12-week training program consisting of 3 sessions per week of 30 min of aerobic exercise at 60% of their maximum heart rate. The CON group did not exercise. The HR and HRR were measured at rest and during a maximal exercise test at baseline and after 12 weeks. The EX group showed a significant decrease in HR at rest and during maximal exercise, and a significant increase in HRR at rest and during maximal exercise, compared to the CON group. The results suggest that a 12-week training program can improve the cardiovascular fitness of sedentary middle-aged men.

also requires sufficient financial resources to conduct its research on the economic impact of the various policy options. The Commission also needs to be able to monitor the implementation of the various policy options and to evaluate their impact on the environment and the economy.

1. **Identify the main topic of the passage.**
 2. **Summarize the main idea in your own words.**
 3. **Identify the author's purpose.**
 4. **Identify the author's tone.**
 5. **Identify the author's bias.**
 6. **Identify the author's point of view.**
 7. **Identify the author's audience.**
 8. **Identify the author's style.**
 9. **Identify the author's language.**
 10. **Identify the author's structure.**

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are obese has increased by 50 percent. In 1990, 15 percent of the population was obese, and by 2000, 25 percent of the population was obese. In 2000, 15 percent of the population was obese, and by 2010, 25 percent of the population was obese. In 2010, 25 percent of the population was obese, and by 2020, 35 percent of the population was obese. In 2020, 35 percent of the population was obese, and by 2030, 45 percent of the population was obese. In 2030, 45 percent of the population was obese, and by 2040, 55 percent of the population was obese. In 2040, 55 percent of the population was obese, and by 2050, 65 percent of the population was obese. In 2050, 65 percent of the population was obese, and by 2060, 75 percent of the population was obese. In 2060, 75 percent of the population was obese, and by 2070, 85 percent of the population was obese. In 2070, 85 percent of the population was obese, and by 2080, 95 percent of the population was obese. In 2080, 95 percent of the population was obese, and by 2090, 100 percent of the population was obese. In 2090, 100 percent of the population was obese, and by 2100, 100 percent of the population was obese.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 283: 2689-2694.

Table 1

CONTENTS

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

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 J. H. HARRIS, M.D., New York
 The problem of the physician's responsibility in the prevention of tuberculosis is one of the most important and most difficult of the problems which confront the medical profession today. It is a problem which has been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories and opinions. The purpose of this article is to discuss the problem from the point of view of the physician, and to suggest some practical measures which may be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to increase to 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

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Abstract

It is important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design. While the data suggest a relationship between the variables, it is not possible to establish causality. Future research should consider longitudinal designs to explore the temporal relationships between these factors and the outcomes.

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12. **Stromatolite Development.** The 1988 study concentrated on the spatial and temporal development of the stromatolite community in the upper 10 cm of the water column. The stromatolite community was found to be highly dynamic, with the community structure changing rapidly over time. The stromatolite community was found to be highly diverse, with many different species of stromatolites present. The stromatolite community was found to be highly resilient, with the community structure recovering rapidly after disturbance.

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As mentioned above, the first step in the development of a new product is the identification of a market need. This is often done through market research, which can be conducted in a number of ways. One common method is to conduct surveys of potential customers, asking them about their needs and preferences. Another method is to observe customers in their natural environment, looking for signs of unmet needs or problems. A third method is to analyze existing market data, such as sales figures and industry trends, to identify areas of opportunity. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a product that meets that need. This involves a process of brainstorming and prototyping, where ideas are generated and tested to see if they are feasible and desirable. The final step in the development process is to launch the product into the market and monitor its performance. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other key metrics to ensure that the product is meeting its intended purpose and generating the desired return on investment.

[illegible]

Country	Year	Population (millions)	Urban population (millions)	Urban population (%)
Algeria	1990	10.5	5.5	52.4
Algeria	2000	12.5	7.5	60.0
Algeria	2010	14.5	9.5	65.5
Algeria	2020	16.5	11.5	70.0
Algeria	2030	18.5	13.5	73.0
Algeria	2040	20.5	15.5	75.6
Algeria	2050	22.5	17.5	77.8
Algeria	2060	24.5	19.5	79.6
Algeria	2070	26.5	21.5	81.1
Algeria	2080	28.5	23.5	82.5
Algeria	2090	30.5	25.5	83.6
Algeria	2100	32.5	27.5	84.6
Algeria	2110	34.5	29.5	85.5
Algeria	2120	36.5	31.5	86.3
Algeria	2130	38.5	33.5	87.0
Algeria	2140	40.5	35.5	87.7
Algeria	2150	42.5	37.5	88.2
Algeria	2160	44.5	39.5	88.8
Algeria	2170	46.5	41.5	89.3
Algeria	2180	48.5	43.5	89.7
Algeria	2190	50.5	45.5	90.3
Algeria	2200	52.5	47.5	90.9
Algeria	2210	54.5	49.5	91.0
Algeria	2220	56.5	51.5	91.2
Algeria	2230	58.5	53.5	91.3
Algeria	2240	60.5	55.5	91.7
Algeria	2250	62.5	57.5	92.0
Algeria	2260	64.5	59.5	92.3
Algeria	2270	66.5	61.5	92.6
Algeria	2280	68.5	63.5	92.8
Algeria	2290	70.5	65.5	93.1
Algeria	2300	72.5	67.5	93.2
Algeria	2310	74.5	69.5	93.3
Algeria	2320	76.5	71.5	93.5
Algeria	2330	78.5	73.5	93.6
Algeria	2340	80.5	75.5	93.8
Algeria	2350	82.5	77.5	93.9
Algeria	2360	84.5	79.5	94.1
Algeria	2370	86.5	81.5	94.2
Algeria	2380	88.5	83.5	94.3
Algeria	2390	90.5	85.5	94.5
Algeria	2400	92.5	87.5	94.6
Algeria	2410	94.5	89.5	94.8
Algeria	2420	96.5	91.5	94.9
Algeria	2430	98.5	93.5	95.0
Algeria	2440	100.5	95.5	95.1
Algeria	2450	102.5	97.5	95.2
Algeria	2460	104.5	99.5	95.3
Algeria	2470	106.5	101.5	95.4
Algeria	2480	108.5	103.5	95.5
Algeria	2490	110.5	105.5	95.6
Algeria	2500	112.5	107.5	95.7
Algeria	2510	114.5	109.5	95.8
Algeria	2520	116.5	111.5	95.9
Algeria	2530	118.5	113.5	96.0
Algeria	2540	120.5	115.5	96.1
Algeria	2550	122.5	117.5	96.2
Algeria	2560	124.5	119.5	96.3
Algeria	2570	126.5	121.5	96.4
Algeria	2580	128.5	123.5	96.5
Algeria	2590	130.5	125.5	96.6
Algeria	2600	132.5	127.5	96.7
Algeria	2610	134.5	129.5	96.8
Algeria	2620	136.5	131.5	96.9
Algeria	2630	138.5	133.5	97.0
Algeria	2640	140.5	135.5	97.1
Algeria	2650	142.5	137.5	97.2
Algeria	2660	144.5	139.5	97.3
Algeria	2670	146.5	141.5	97.4
Algeria	2680	148.5	143.5	97.5
Algeria	2690	150.5	145.5	97.6
Alger				

5. **Experiments in Science Education in the 1990s.** In the 1990s, the focus of science education research shifted from the content of science to the process of science. This shift was driven by the realization that students often struggle to understand the scientific method and the nature of science. Researchers began to explore how to teach students to think like scientists, emphasizing the importance of inquiry, experimentation, and critical thinking. This led to the development of new teaching methods and materials that focused on the process of science rather than just the content.

1. *Journal of Management Education*, 2000, 24(1), 10-12.

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[illegible]

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Abstract

Abstract

RESEARCH REPORT

Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1961

No.	Author	Title	Year	Country	Language	Type	Status	Notes
1	Smith, J.	The Role of the Teacher	1958	USA	English	Book	Available	
2	Johnson, R.	Classroom Management	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
3	Williams, S.	Student Motivation	1959	USA	English	Book	Available	
4	Miller, T.	Teacher Education	1961	USA	English	Book	Available	
5	Clark, L.	Classroom Organization	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
6	Green, P.	Teacher Development	1958	USA	English	Book	Available	
7	White, K.	Classroom Climate	1961	USA	English	Book	Available	
8	Black, M.	Teacher Effectiveness	1959	USA	English	Book	Available	
9	Gray, N.	Classroom Assessment	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
10	Brown, O.	Teacher Training	1958	USA	English	Book	Available	

by William W. Wiersma, University of Illinois

1961

1961-1962

1961-1962

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11	Johnson, R.	Classroom Management	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
12	Williams, S.	Student Motivation	1959	USA	English	Book	Available	
13	Miller, T.	Teacher Education	1961	USA	English	Book	Available	
14	Clark, L.	Classroom Organization	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
15	Green, P.	Teacher Development	1958	USA	English	Book	Available	
16	White, K.	Classroom Climate	1961	USA	English	Book	Available	
17	Black, M.	Teacher Effectiveness	1959	USA	English	Book	Available	
18	Gray, N.	Classroom Assessment	1960	USA	English	Book	Available	
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Abstract The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week, low-intensity, low-impact, and low-volume exercise program on the physical fitness of sedentary, middle-aged women. The program was designed to be safe and enjoyable, and to be easily incorporated into a woman's lifestyle. The program consisted of three sessions per week, each lasting 30 minutes. The sessions included a warm-up, a low-impact aerobic workout, and a strength training routine. The results of the study showed that the program had a positive effect on the physical fitness of the women, with significant improvements in cardiovascular fitness, muscular strength, and body composition. The program was well-tolerated and enjoyed by the participants, and the results suggest that it may be a viable option for improving the physical fitness of sedentary, middle-aged women.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are undernourished and malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are overweight and obese has increased from 1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are undernourished, malnourished, overweight, and obese has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion.

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